

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LX--NO. 25.

SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 11,677

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN--SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A photograph of Miss Annie Russell, 13x7, given to each customer purchasing a Lady's Hat of the value of \$2 50 or upward, and a Fan to every customer in Millinery Department.

WE HAVE NEVER BEEN BETTER PREPARED

For Fall Trade than at the present time. We have received hundreds of cases of General Merchandise within the last few weeks, filling each Department with a superior quality of Goods at Low Prices. There is no time but you can find extra special bargains that are sold at less than the original cost.

TO-DAY!

A special line of Gents' 50-cent striped Merino Socks, full-finished, medium weight.....25 cents

A finer Gents' all-linen hemstitched Handkerchief you never purchased for 75 cents than we shall sell to-day for.....40 cents

\$1 on a garment saved by buying our heavy all-wool Scotch Shirts and Drawers, ribbed, finished bottoms; \$2 50 is the regular price; on account of the sleeves being a shade lighter than the body, we have cut them to.....\$1 50, or \$3 per suit

A Full Suit for \$18.

We have two special lines of fine Worsted: Black with broad wales, and dark blue birdseye pattern. The real value of these goods is \$24. Come in Sacks. You can save \$6 and get you a fine dress or business Suit.

If you wish a pair of the best-wearing SHOES you ever had, try a pair of our \$3 ROCKFORD wear well Shoes, any style.

TO-DAY—We will close a lot of Ladies' all-wool black Jerseys, garnet front; \$1 25 has been the price; sizes 32 and 34; will go for 58 cents.

RED HOUSE.
Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,
AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE.....SACRAMENTO, CAL.

A WHIRLWIND!

Of new novelties in BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING has just come to hand. We can safely say that we are now showing the finest line ever displayed by any store in Sacramento.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

Is filling up with new and desirable lines for the coming Fall, and ALL will find it to their interest to examine our values before purchasing elsewhere.

STATIONERY.

We have opened a STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, and now carry in stock a large assortment of same. Ink, 3 cents per bottle; Mucilage, 4 cents per bottle; Lead Pencils, rubber tipped, 10 cents per dozen.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE,
E. S. ELKUS, Proprietor,
922 and 924 J street (opposite the Plaza).

Lowest Prices! Latest Styles!
PFFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
420 J Street.

Nicoll, THE Tailor.

Has just received a large & choice assortment of
GARMENTS, FABRICS, ETC.

PANTS (order), FROM \$5. SUITS (order), FROM \$20.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,
426 J STREET.....SACRAMENTO.

Branch of 816 Market Street, San Francisco.

Branches for the Coast:
LOS ANGELES.....68 North Main street
SAN DIEGO.....658 Fifth street
PORTLAND.....126 First street

SO HEAD

Spanish Merino Rams.

TRADES AND THOSE
OF COUNTRIES, to sale
at WHITNEY'S RANCH
near ECKERIN, Placer
County, Cal., age from
one year old up. Will
be sold at reduced prices
and shipped to the West
Coast, New Mexico, Ariz-
ona, Nevada, California,
Oregon, Washington, etc.

PROF. ZIFFERER OF VIENNA CON-
SULTANT, San Francisco, 510 Geary street;
Sacramento, 1224 J street.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALE
IS COOLING SOOTHING AND CURES

PLAQUE AND Harmony Lessons

BY PROF. ZIFFERER OF VIENNA CON-
SULTANT, San Francisco, 510 Geary street;

Sacramento, 1224 J street.

THE CAPITAL.

SHERMAN SPEAKS ON THE RETALIATION BILL.

The Democratic Caucus Takes No Action on Adjournment—Other Matters.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

SOLID FOR PROTECTION.

Women before the Senate Committee in Defense of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, September 18th.—The proceedings of the Senate sub-Committee on the Tariff this morning were in refreshing contrast with the average of the last two months. About fifteen well-dressed, fresh-looking women, all of them appearing at the doors of the committee room at 11 o'clock, headed by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Iowa, were introduced by Senator Stanford as the members of a delegation who wished to be heard in respect to women's especial interests in the protective tariff.

Mrs. Foster addressed the committee eloquently in defense of the tariff, and her advantages won here in this country in the way of earning a living, compared with the European countries, and attributed it to protective tariff.

She then introduced the ladies with her, who she said, were operatives in the cloth and other mills in New England and New York, whom she had invited to come before the committee and to tell their experience. She also brought with her women from England and other European countries and were unanimous in declaring vastly superior the conditions of life which they were able to secure in this country.

STRONG TESTIMONY GIVEN.

Her companions were then briefly questioned by members of the committee. Mrs. Bohne, of New Jersey, who had worked in factories in the Fatherland, had been employed about twenty years in Rockville, Conn., in weaving cloths for men's clothing. Her weekly wages (\$9 to \$10) compared with those in Germany, she had laid up money here, and had three times visited her birthplace, paying her expenses from her savings.

Mrs. Stensfeld, Miss Pitts and Mrs. Stevens all from New England, were also employed in the mill at Rockville. These others told similar stories to that of Mrs. Bohne of the superior wages and superior advantages of their present condition to those which they enjoyed in the old country. They declared themselves with enthusiasm to have become Americans in the fullest sense of the word.

Miss Gallagher and Miss Dempewolf were from Miss. J. J. Oliver's New York city. Miss. J. J. Oliver, Mrs. Stoddard and Miss Clark were from Ware, Massachusetts. There was but little variety in the stories briefly and modestly told of their respective localities. They all agreed that they were now superior to the conditions of life which they were able to secure in this country.

THE RETALIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 18th.—The Select Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the state of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and Canada and report (at next session) such measures as are expedient to promote friendly commerce and peaceful intercourse with those countries and the United States, was taken up.

Senator Haris, who represented tariff reform doctrine on the committee, gallantly contented himself in developing the fact from each of the Rockville witnesses that the former did not differ greatly from others that it was about equally divided with among their fellows, and from others that it was about equally divided with those of native birth in the New York shops and Ware mills.

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THE HOUSE.

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The RECORD-UNION is the only paper received the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. E. Faxon, 102 K Street; Express Agency, 102 K Street; also Advertising Agent for San Francisco Grand and Palace Hotel News Stand; and Montgomery Streets News Stand.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

The London "Times" having a letter from President Cleveland in its possession, after quoting passages from it, editorially says: "It would hardly be possible to put the free-trade case more clearly or more strongly. The arguments which Cleveland uses are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English free-trader would employ now. They are purely free-trade arguments, and as such we are glad to see Cleveland using them, though sorry for the popular infatuation which makes it dangerous to give them their right name."

Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Spectator.

The only benefit England ever receives from Irishmen is when they emigrate to America and vote for free trade."—London Times.

The demand for cheaper costs seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat."—Benjamin Harrison.

PRECINCT REGISTERS.

The people are to be congratulated that it has been definitely and wisely settled by the Supervisors of Sacramento county that precinct registers shall be prepared in accordance with the previous order of that body. The purpose and scheme of the law is in the interest of the purity of elections and the inviolability of the ballot-box. The later statute that reduces precincts to an area to contain not more than 350 voters is in the same direction and a natural, though delayed, supplement of the precinct register idea.

It should now be the aim of all voters to aid the county officials to the utmost in making the precinct registers accurate. To this end whenever a voter removes from a residence given when he registered upon the Great Register, he should at once notify the Clerk of the change, and thus secure the proper entry of his new residence. If any one neglects to do this, and thereby cuts himself off from voting in November, he will have only himself to blame. Such publicity has been and will be given of the duty of the voter in this respect, that no one will be excusable for any failure that deprives him of his vote. But if it happens that some are cut off, it is better far that a dozen or so, or, for the matter of that, many more lose their votes, than that the wisely devised scheme of the law should not be availed of, and the door for fraud thus left invitingly open. Every reason that exists for precinct registers in San Francisco exists here, and no argument can be advanced against them for either place that is worthy of consideration.

It must be borne in mind that the law disfranchises no man through registration. On the contrary it exerts itself to secure him his voting right, and so conserve the sanctity of the ballot-box that his ballot when cast shall count for the purpose and have the influence intended by him. If, therefore, any fail to notify the Clerk of change of residence made prior to thirty days next preceding the election, it will not be the fault of the law, and hence it lies in the mouth of no one to complain.

If one changes his residence after the thirty days immediately prior to the election begins to run, he should at its expiration notify the Clerk, in the next election he may be properly placed upon the precinct register. But as a voter does not gain a residence in one precinct until he loses it in another, that is to say, the law does not recognize the possibility of a voter upon the great register without residence—he who changes residence within the thirty days preceding election, does not lose his former registration, and is, for all voting purposes, a resident of the precinct out of which he has removed until he has gained, by thirty days' residence in it, the right to vote in the precinct into which he has removed. The voter, therefore, who is compelled to change his residence within thirty days next before the election, will vote in the precinct from which he has removed. It will thus be seen that no hardship of any serious character can follow the adoption of the precinct register system, while its benefits are almost immeasurable, and will, if availed of sincerely, all but put out of the power of ballot-box staffers to commit frauds at the polls. With precinct registers—to which no man will object who desires clean and honest elections and fair counts—citizens will have it in their power to know every person who comes to the polls, and to challenge successfully every fraudulent vote. With but 350 voters in a precinct, and those designated by name and residence upon a precinct register, the right of every man to vote can be easily tested, and this very fact will deter the fraudulently inclined from attempting to outrage the most sacred privilege of the citizen.

MR. GRADY AND HISTORY.

Mr. Grady, the Tammany Sagamore, who reopened the Democratic campaign in San Francisco Monday night, said among other things:

Thank God! protection to labor in this country rests where the Democratic party put it. This right began when this Government was formed. They were not made by Democrats, but the law, no matter whether a man could point to an ancestry that went back to centuries or to the day of his birth, was the law. He had to sweat of his brow. At that time the sovereign right was conferred upon our workingmen, and that was the law. That was the law, and by that ballot was his will to be made a law.

Mr. Grady was talking to a promiscuous audience; if any intelligent man desired it would have been improper for him to have interrupted the speaker to correct him. But the intelligent auditor might have truthfully said: "Mr. Grady, you are either wilfully misrepresenting history, or else you are ignorant of the political record of the country. If you do not know, you ought to know that the Democratic party did not give labor the protection it now has. You, sir, ought to know, and probably do know, that the Democratic party

gave its moral support, its political shoulder and a large part of its military strength to maintain a system that was the worst enemy possible for free labor to have—slave labor."

You, sir, know, or ought to know, indeed, you do know, that while the free-laboring man was given the ballot—rather he won it by wresting self-government from the grasp of England in the most unequal of wars—a given number of slaves were counted in the basis of representation, and votes were cast accordingly."

You, Mr. Grady, or ought to know, that the Democratic party, with which you are affiliated and whose trumpet you are blowing to-day, had no existence when this Government was founded. The attempt to impress an aristocratic idea upon the new-born free Government was not met by devoted Democrats, as you sophomorically assert—such Democrats, as you would have your hearers believe constitute the party of the present."

Mr. Grady needs to turn back the pages of his history and read of the issues between the Federalists and the Republicans of that day and the growth and development of parties therefrom. The first great political parties of the country were the Whigs and Tories, antedating and continuing through the revolutionary war; shortly after its close the Democratic party sprang up, and it was composed mainly of Tories, and doubtless and sticklers, as against the Whigs, who stood forward for independence and a strong national government. The Democratic party of that day started in by opposing a Congress as we have it, and contesting against the idea of a national government. In its succeeding years it took the place of the aristocratic class in Virginia that Jefferson made it his mission to destroy. It came very near defeating the ratification of the Constitution; it exalted statehood unduly, and brought on discontent, dispute, and, in at least one State, open and pronounced resistance to the new form of government, until Hamilton and Randolph denounced its turbulence, Madison bewailed its opposition and injustice, Elbridge Gerry declared the party to be "the worst of all political evils," and Jefferson himself, claimed as a Democrat, renounced the title.

We cannot here even sketch the career of the Democratic party; but when Mr. Grady, with a rhetorical burst, robes it in his eloquence with the regalia of special friendship for labor, it is sufficient to refer to the fact that it was and remained the enemy of free labor because the conservator of involuntary servitude; that there was no genuine Democratic President until Jackson, who found the country prostrated in peace, with home industry protected, a tariff in force, and the first struggles of modern Democracy directed toward nullification by States of the authority of the nation. That since that time the Democratic party has uniformly been the enemy of labor, because—

1. It opposed the broadening of the area of free soil, and endeavored to stave slavery upon an even half of all the territory of the United States.

2. It opposed at all times, and still does, and voted solidly against the homestead law—one of the greatest blessings ever visited upon poor men—and every movement to encourage the distribution of the public lands among the home-builders of the nation.

3. It supported and encouraged rebellion, denied the power of the Government to quell it, declared the effort to effect its suppression a failure, and did battle for measures to put down the bars between pauper and home independent labor.

4. It exalted State sovereignty to the verge of the dissolution of Federal unity.

5. This "friend of labor" made war upon the tariff erected in 1824 to protect labor from unfair competition, and has kept hand in glove with the doctrine of free trade ever since it sought in South Carolina to nullify the revenue laws of the Federal Union.

6. It has led in moral or economic reform for the betterment of the condition of the workingman or any other. It has uniformly been the party of obstruction and opposition.

Mr. Grady, when he is next disposed to elogize the Democratic party, the modern form of which really date from Benton's time, should pause to glace over the history of the nation, and whenever he finds the party proposing or defending any measure for the benefit of labor he should stick a pin in it and make a note of it, that the world may be enlightened and discover that of which it has as yet no knowledge.

If Price, who attempted to paddle over the whirlpool rapids at Niagara, had lost his life in the attempt, it would not have been at all surprising. He is entitled to very little sympathy on account of the injuries he received, for it was a foolhardy attempt. It has frequently been essayed and always with disaster as a result. These foolish expeditions are useless to mankind. They prove nothing and contribute nothing to any useful art or vocation, to science, discovery or human skill or knowledge. Like leaps from Brooklyn bridge, descent by parachute from balloons, crossing chasms and cataracts on slack wire, going to sea in yaws, attempting to swim through the raging rapids of torrential streams and a score or more other methods of working up the "sensational" at hazard of life or limb, the foolish attempt to shoot a canoe through the Niagara whirlpool was jesting death with putting life upon a fainter chance than the turn of a die. There ought to be some law to reach the cranky individuals who enter upon these hazardous expeditions to make their names notorious throughout the land. They should be forbidden to enter to a morbid curiosity and a taste for this kind of tragedy. The mass of the people who go out, for instance, to witness a trapeze bar beneath the basket, are actuated by a thought of the possibility or the probability that the trap-eze will break, or that the athlete's grasp will relax and the man be dashed to death upon the earth. People may not confess to an ancestry that went back to centuries or to the day of his birth, but the sweat of his brow. At that time the sovereign right was conferred upon our workingmen, and that was the law, and by that ballot was his will to be made a law.

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imported a Tammany orator, and a distinguished German speaker and others are to come. The local advocates of the Democracy—and, by the way, they are strong men and forcible speakers—appear to have called for aid. The cry from this political Macedonia—in Democratic estimation—has gone forth, "Come and help us," and the East is responding. Besides Mr. Grady and Dr. Schneider, who are already upon the ground, we are assured that the author of the Mills bill and possibly other Democratic war-horses are to charge into this field of Mars in the vain endeavor to put Republican hosts to flight. We like this activity. It is testimony to the necessity for it, and that is a confession of fear that foretells Democratic defeat.

You, sir, know, or ought to know, indeed, you do know, that while the free-laboring man was given the ballot—rather he won it by wresting self-government from the grasp of England in the most unequal of wars—a given number of slaves were counted in the basis of representation, and votes were cast accordingly."

You, Mr. Grady, or ought to know, that the Democratic party, with which you are affiliated and whose trumpet you are blowing to-day, had no existence when this Government was founded. The attempt to impress an aristocratic idea upon the new-born free Government was not met by devoted Democrats, as you sophomorically assert—such Democrats, as you would have your hearers believe constitute the party of the present."

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPOILED THE MIRROR.

Clem. Pressey's Bullet Did Not Reach Jack O'Meara.

About half past two o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred between Clem. B. Pressey and ex-police officer J. W. O'Meara in Arthur Miller's saloon on the corner of Second and J streets, during which a revolver was discharged and a large mirror badly disfigured. It appears that Pressey and a man named Brown were in the saloon talking, when O'Meara came in with Dennis Coleman, a man who achieved some notoriety during the exciting election last March. O'Meara invited the party to drink at the Pressey's, and they all drank several times. Finally, O'Meara and Pressey got into a dispute about some borrowed money, the lie was passed between them, and O'Meara struck Pressey on the head with his revolver, got up and drew a revolver, and before he could use it O'Meara caught him by the arm. While they were struggling, the weapon was discharged, and the ball passed close under the chin of O'Meara, hitting the large mirror back of the bar. By the time Coleman got hold of the revolver and a struggle ensued between he and Pressey for its possession, while O'Meara slipped out of the saloon. At the police office Ash appeared on the scene and took both Pressey and Coleman into custody. At the station house he was informed that Coleman had taken no part in the trouble, except as a peace-maker, and that the latter was discharged. The other two were held and found O'Meara and took him into custody.

Each of the men refused to make complaint against the other so the officer charged them both with disturbing the peace, and took a deposit of \$25 in each case for their appearance.

Pressey is the man who shot and killed Windell Marchand at the old Veto Saloon, corner of Second and L streets, some years ago, when it was kept by Jimmy Dwyer. He was acquitted at the time, on the ground that the killing was done in self-defense.

A Disgraceful Fight.

In front of the old Elite Theatre about 10 o'clock last night there was a disgraceful fight between Thomas Twyford, a character well known to the police, and an individual named Frank Bennett, the night bus driver, fought until separated by officers.

Twyford somehow resisted the officer who was compelled to blow his whistle twice before assistance in the persons of specials Francis and Dunleavy arrived. He was locked up in the station house during the peace. When the first took hold of Twyford, knowing that he had a hard man to handle, he allowed Bennett to go, but subsequently the latter was arrested. The night bus driver, biting off another after tearing number of hairs from their backs. The trouble was commenced by Bennett, who approached "Yorkey" Monahan, a San Francisco hackman, who was working at the theater bar, and remarked to him, "What's the matter with ('Yorkey')?" Twyford was looking for him. One word brought on another, Twyford taking sides with the hackman, the result of which was the fight. The fighters had been drinking.

Police Court.

Judge Buckley's calendar yesterday morning contained very little of interest. Robert Platt was called upon to answer to a charge of battery, but the case was dismissed on account of proof.

Joe Garcia pleaded guilty to battery upon his wife and to disturbing the peace of Mrs. Valencia. He will receive his sentence to-day. Garcia and his wife do not live together, and his excuse for going to her room and beating her was that he was drunk.

Ed. Fellows put in an appearance on the old charge of being drunk. He lives in El Dorado and has had quite some time in comparison to what he used to be, so Judge Buckley allowed him to go.

Josephine Doyle was found not guilty of disturbing the peace as charged by Mrs. Spain.

Wm. Sausa was examined on a charge of robbing a Chinaman named Ah Wan, at the corner of Tenth and P streets, I. S. Brown defended Sausa. The prosecution made out no case at all and the defendant was found not guilty.

The Electric Railway.

The telegraphic dispatches yesterday morning announced the first practical operation of street car by electricity in New York City. L. L. Lewis, President of the Sacramento Electric Railway Company says that the line referred to in the dispatch is Vanderburgh's, the line manufactured at the same shop and on the same pattern as those ordered for Sacramento. Vanderburgh's order for cars was put in just ahead of his and the former has just come in. He says he has done his best to satisfy everybody. He has done his best to get the cars here at the time heretofore announced, but that it has been impossible to do so. He received a telegram from F. G. Aley, yesterday afternoon, assuring him that the cars would be sent out on their trial trip a week from Thursday, and if found all right, would be shipped immediately thereafter.

State Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Trade, held at San Francisco yesterday, a dispatch was read from W. H. Mills, who went to Columbus with the California exhibit, stating that he would be unable to give the next report of the work at Columbus at the next meeting of the committee, to take place the first of October. It has been planned to make the next meeting an event of importance. All members of the board will be asked to be present and give their views respecting the management of the organization. Plans for the winter's immigration work will be discussed.

It Pays to Saws.

A gentleman down from Amador county yesterday said that A. J. Crain, who lives four miles above Plymouth, was sinking a well on his place last week, when he struck a rich gold-bearing lead. The vein is small, but the rock is literally covered with gold. They are down on the ledge twenty-five feet, and the vein is growing larger and richer. The rock thus far taken will go nearly \$1,000 per ton.

Metropolitan Theater.

Charles C. Maubury and Miss Nellie Boyd on Friday and Saturday will present Clarke & Tyrrell's spectacular drama of humanity, "Her Natural Life," in six acts and eight tableaux, with new scenery by J. R. Walker, novel mechanical devices and unique machinery. The piece is well supporting as represented as good. Miss Boyd is well known as painstaking and experienced. Maubury is represented as a fine man, actor hearty and warm in his manner. The piece is well supporting as represented as good. Miss Boyd, as the star, is a success, say the local press, and a pictorial play of strong human interest, splendidly mounted.

Yes, he loves you now, 'tis true,
Lass with eyes so violet blue,
Lip-savvy as honey dew,
Bonny little bride.With he loves you to-day,
When he comes to-morrow away,
When your golden locks are gray,
With his love abide?Yes, if it is their true love,
With the world's wide waste,
With the waves and chasm of life,
But it is every woman's desire,

To retain, as long as she can, the attractions that made her charming and beloved.

No one can keep her youthful bloom and equal tones,
As she grows older, and when she enters me in the dominion of life, he retains my care of health, or, drop metaphor, as I am still not look too closely at an author's manner and style, while he entertains me in the dominion of life.

—New Princeton Review.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Armstrong, Judge.

Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1888.

Margaret Conrad vs. C. A. Edred—Transferred to Department Two.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.

Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1888.

S. W. Butler vs. H. C. Fisher—Judgment entered in favor of defendant. Stay of proceedings for ten days.

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—New Princeton Review.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Hon. Grove L. Johnson's Able Reply to John F. Irish.

The Clunie Opera House was packed last night with people who went to listen to the address of Hon. Grove L. Johnson in reply to the speech delivered in this city two weeks ago by Colonel John P. Irish, of San Francisco. Many ladies were present and standing room was at a premium before the meeting was called to order. The stage was covered with curtains decorated with flags and streamers. The First Artillery band rendered several popular selections in front of the building between half past 7 and 8 o'clock.

It was a quarter past 8 o'clock when the march was called to order by Mr. Fenton, who conducted the Harrison and Morton Band, who made a brief but stirring opening address, full of patriotism and fire. He urged that the same party that had been the leaders of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln, should be the advocates of free trade and was trying to place the labor of this country in competition with the foreign slave labor of other countries. He then announced the following officers of the meeting:

President, Ed. F. Taylor; Secretaries, F. Myers, G. F. Price, Wm. McLean, and W. Charles E. Phillips; L. P. Anderson, Thomas P. Nathan, A. Meister, D. A. Lindley, and Dr. McLean, of Modesto, as Correspondent; L. W. Elliott, of Stockton.

A lady advertised in the Record yesterday morning the loss of a hand satchel containing a purse and a small amount of money. The purse was found by Mrs. H. W. Rivett, of Twelfth and O streets, and at 10 o'clock this morning.

Something of a sensation was created about 1 o'clock this morning by somebody discharging a pistol twice in rapid succession at the northeast corner of Third and J streets. Several citizens and a constable rushed to the spot, but no one could be found who appeared to have been concerned in the shooting. It was probably the work of some drunken powder who had a "gun" and couldn't resist the impulse of the moment.

BUYING FOREIGN BLANKETS.

The Facts About the Blanket Transaction by Major McKinley.

Owing to repeated requests from readers of the Press for information about the blanket contract, we again print the facts as set forth by Major McKinley in his speech in Congress. No one questions the absolute truth of these statements:

On the 29th of June, 1888, the United States Government advertised bids for the purchase of blankets for the use of the medical department of the army. This was in 1887, under the present Administration. There were foreign bids and were American bids. Now, if the President is right in saying that the duty is added to the cost, then the foreign cost, it is to be sole representative. We appeal to facts, as officially recorded.

In 1880, Kansas gave 92,302 votes for prohibition, but had no "prohibitory party."

In 1882, Iowa gave 155,436 votes for prohibition, but like Kansas, at that time was not blessed with a "prohibitory party."

In 1884, Maine gave 70,783 votes for prohibition, of which 1,151 came from the party.

In 1886 Massachusetts gave 109,782 votes, with the party casting 8,251 votes.

In 1888 Rhode Island gave 15,100 votes for prohibition, of which 3,855 for party.

The six States above named gave each a majority for prohibition, the total being 188,604. Their total aggregate in favor of prohibition was 766,593 and their aggregate "party" vote, the same time was 20,349, or, in other words, the vote for prohibition was nearly forty times as large than for the "party" of the present.

We come to Michigan, where, in 1886, 178,536 votes were given in favor of prohibition and 18,568 for the "party."

Michigan gave a larger proportion of "party" votes than either of the States we have named, but it was the first Republican State voting upon prohibition that failed to give a majority in its support. Our authority declares that the failure to give a majority in Michigan is directly chargeable to the patriotic Prohibitionists, but, be it as it may, the actual record is as above stated.

In the same year (1887), there came next, Oregon, with 19,973 votes for prohibition and 2,775 for "party." Tennessee gave 17,504 votes for prohibition and 2,000 for the party.

At the close of Mr. Johnson's eloquent speech, the audience, in a roar of applause, demanded a second speech from the speaker.

The speaker responded, "Who do you suppose got the contract?" Then followed a roar of applause.

The speaker then said, "I am sorry that the foreign bid was there and the American bid was not given it to the American price."

The speaker then said, "I am sorry that the failure to give a majority in Michigan is directly chargeable to the patriotic Prohibitionists, but, be it as it may, the actual record is as above stated.

Now let us look at the figures.

The duty on blankets of 1 cent per pound upon a foreign bid was for medical purposes, to the manufacturer, the American or English.

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